

4 or 5 inches in diameter, and the smooth glossy rind is split off and used for making baskets and window blinds. The inner portion is used for making shutters, boxes, partitions, and even entire houses. The seed kernels are extremely hard and are said to be suitable for the manufacture of buttons. This palm also grows abundantly in the low marshy lands in the Atlantic coast region of Costa Rica, where it is called *Yolillo*. In the Amazon region it is called *Jupati*. (Adapted from *Martius, Histoire Naturelle des Palmiers vol. 3, p. 217, 1833-1850.*)

40805. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA (L.) Schott. Araceæ.

From Yokohama, Japan. Purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Company.

Received May 13, 1915.

"*Yatsu gashira.*"

"Said by Hon. T. H. Kuwashima, of Tokyo, to be similar in quality to the Trinidad dasheen." (*Fairchild.*)

Received as *Colocasia multiflora*, which seems to be only a trade name.

40806. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. Amygdalaceæ. Peach.
(*Prunus persica* Stokes.)

From Arequipa, Peru. Presented by Mr. Leon Campbell, through Mr. W. F.

Wight, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, for breeding work in Texas.

Received May 24, 1915.

"Peaches grown from seed and brought into the market by the Indians. Many of them are of excellent quality, and some may prove well adapted to regions susceptible to drought periods and also to regions of extreme heat." (*Wight.*)

40807. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. Amygdalaceæ. Peach.
(*Prunus persica* Stokes.)

From Concepcion, Chile. Presented by Mr. G. F. Arms, through Mr. W. F.

Wight, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, for breeding work in Texas.

Received May 24, 1915.

"Three varieties which were mixed by a servant while drying them." (*Arms.*)

"Peaches in Chile are grown very largely from seed and are of high quality. This lot was obtained in the market of Concepcion and had been grown without irrigation. Will probably prove of value in dry regions." (*Wight.*)

40808. CORNUS MACROPHYLLA Wallich. Cornaceæ.

From Yokohama, Japan. Purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Company.

Received May 22, 1915.

"A deciduous tree, 30 to 50 feet high; young shoots smooth or nearly so. Leaves opposite, ovate to roundish or oblong, the base rounded or tapering, the apex with a slender, often taillike point; 4 to 7 inches long, 2 to 3½ inches wide; bright green, and soon becoming smooth above; glaucous beneath, and at first clothed with pale, flattened, minute hairs attached at their middle; veins in six to eight pairs; stalks one-half to 1¼ inches long. Flowers yellowish white, numerous, produced in terminal, somewhat rounded cymes 4 to 6 inches across; each flower one-half inch diameter; petals oblong; calyx minutely toothed, grey with minute down. Fruit globose, one-fourth inch diameter, blue when ripe. Blossoms during July and August. Native of the Himalayas, whence it was introduced in 1827, China, and Japan. It is a handsome and striking